

HOUSE REPEALS EXEMPTION ACT

A SPECTACULAR BATTLE OVER TOLLS IS WON BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

STIRRING DAY OF DEBATE

Speaker Clark Delivers the Address of His Life in an Effort to Check Tide of Administration Success—Missouri Tendered Ovation.

Washington, D. C.—The house of representatives Tuesday night, after one of the most spectacular legislative struggles in the history of the nation, voted to repeal the provision of the Panama canal act exempting American vessels from the payment of tolls. The vote on the repeal bill was 247 to 161, a majority of 86 votes in support of the plea of President Wilson.

This verdict on the issue which has absorbed congress for weeks came at the close of a stirring day, made memorable in the annals of the house by a party division which found Speaker Champ Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and other Democratic chiefs lined up in opposition to the president on an issue which the latter had declared vital to his conduct of the nation's foreign policy.

The bill goes to the senate, where the fight will be renewed with all of the vigor and determination that attended it in the lower house.

On the final vote 220 Democrats in the house stood by the president, giving him "in ungrudging measure" what he had asked, "for the honor of the nation" in foreign relations. Twenty-five Republicans and two progressives also voted to sustain the president. Fifty-two Democrats followed Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood to defeat in their steadfast determination that the president was wrong in his decision that toll exemption for American ships is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain.

Six members of the Iowa delegation in the house voted for the repeal, while three—Representatives Kennedy, Woods and Scott—voted against it. Representatives Good, Kirkpatrick, Green, Frouty, Haugen and Connolly cast their votes for the repeal.

Nothing, it seemed, could stem the tide of administration success. Speaker Clark, for nearly twenty-two years a member of the house, made the speech of his life to forestall what he termed "unquestionable degradation" of the nation. In this he failed, but he did smooth over the party breach with kindly words for his adversaries, praised for President Wilson and an unqualified denial of any vaunting ambition on his own behalf.

COMMISSION RULE AT AN END.

Canal Zone Now Under New Government.

Panama.—The authorities fear that confusion will arise with respect to the canal zone judiciary because of the failure of the senate to confirm the district judge and district attorney. They say the zone will be without a court of higher jurisdiction.

The present circuit courts have held that they will continue, despite the provision in the executive order of January 27, which states that the commission, together with the present organization shall cease to exist on April 1.

This, the law department maintains, expressly ends the existence of the circuit courts which, en banc, constitute the supreme court. Gov. Goethals says he can only await the action of the senate, even though confusion may arise.

Mail Clerk Accused.

Harrisburg, Pa.—William B. Blum, aged 30, a railway mail clerk, was arrested charged with having stolen \$20,000 from the mails. It is alleged that two packages, each containing \$10,000 in currency, were taken from the mails on July 5, 1912. The money was being sent from St. Paul to a bank in New York. Postal service detectives have been at work on the case ever since.

Star Athletes Evangelists.

Madison, Wis.—Three of the university's star athletes have temporarily turned evangelists. A delegation team consisting of Tubby Keeler, all-American guard; Walter D. Powell, football center; J. P. Macholka, a baseball star, have begun trips throughout Wisconsin talking to high school boys on the meaning of college and the necessity of leading clean, Christian lives.

Army Aviator Killed.

Turin, Italy.—An Italian army aviator, Lieut. Grifa, was killed while attempting a somersault with an aeroplane.

Isosceles a Puzzle.

Albany, N. Y.—High school students in New York state who tried the state examination in geometry a few days ago misspelled the word "isosceles" 56 different ways, it was announced.

Trainmen Get an Increase.

Lebanon, Pa.—The Cornwall and Lebanon railroad, with headquarters here, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania railroad, has announced an increase in pay for all trainmen to go into effect April 1. The increase amounts to virtually 10 per cent.

No Ban on the Tango.

Boston.—The house of representatives refused to place a ban on the tango. A bill which would make dancers of the tango, or so-called animal dancers, liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Candidate for Senator.

Columbus, Ind.—Hugh T. Miller, formerly lieutenant governor of Indiana, announced that he would be a candidate for United States senator before the Republican state convention to be held at Indianapolis, April 22 and 23.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

NOT PEACE, BUT A SWORD

Aden, Arabia.—Steaming across the Mediterranean sea, the latest view of Europe was of the Italian peninsula and of the island of Sicily, where Messina, earthquake-overwhelmed, yet lies in ruins. Three Italian war vessels lay at anchor in the southernmost harbor. Coming to the coast of Africa at Port Said, Egypt, northern gateway to the Suez canal, the tremendous contribution to the prosperity of peace, which the Frenchman DeLesseps gave to the world, the first objects seen were a dozen battleships of a French Mediterranean fleet. Thus runs the European continent to naval display and all the expenditure that it makes necessary. Blocking the path of progress by water is the battleship, barring the highway to prosperity upon land the army stands and even the air is heavy with the shadows of war balloons driven to and fro above the earth. Europe is an armed camp and the seas around are roadsteads for the navies of many nations.

Europe's War Fever.
"Shall we permit the Mediterranean sea to be a French lake?" says an Italian cabinet minister, and he presents to the new chamber of deputies a bill for \$20,000,000 for naval construction, four superdreadnaughts of 28,000 tons each. "We must not be eclipsed by Germany," declares the French minister of war, and promptly enacts into law a measure providing for three years, instead of two years, of compulsory military service.

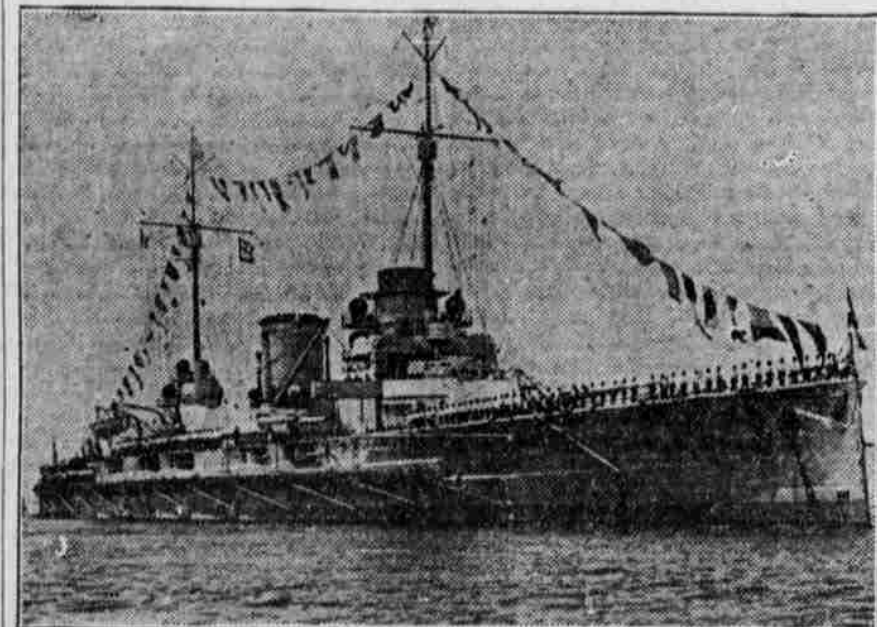
In Berlin a Zeppelin airship, built avowedly for military use, explodes, killing many persons. The war lord gives a military funeral with high honors to the dead, sends another airship to float above the capital that all may see and orders others to be constructed with all possible speed. The feverish struggle between European nations for the largest and strongest army and navy shows itself in the articles

of the world permit themselves to be flung for their navies are staggering. The naval expert of the London Daily Telegraph—all great journals of Europe have naval experts, sometimes only in the pay of the journal—furnished the figures showing the total naval expenditure for 1904-5 and the total voted for 1913-14 by the principal nations of the world. They show these expenditures:

	1904-5.	1913-14.
Great Britain	\$205,310,375	\$235,108,189
United States	100,901,550	147,494,335
Russia	59,749,530	121,247,270
Germany	50,520,000	115,195,920
France	61,912,165	102,238,815
Italy	25,000,000	50,789,230
Japan	10,510,740	49,304,000
Austria		

Hungary ... 13,077,300 30,932,755
In the case of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Japan, the totals this year are the highest recorded. The figures for the personnel are also the highest on the list, with the exception of those of Russia, which, after being about 70,000 in 1904 and 1905, dropped below 45,000 in 1908, and are now 54,643. The British navy numbers 148,000, the German 73,176, the United States 67,907 and the French 63,596 men.

Profits in Armament and Coal.
The Krupp trials in Germany show that what lengths in bribery the great armament firm at Essen, through its directors and managers, went in order to obtain contracts from the German government. Indictments were found against the Krupp officers and agents, largely in consequence of revelations in the reichstag, by Liebknecht, a Social Democrat. They were charged with bribing members of the military and naval establishment between 1903 and 1913 and the disclosures at the trial proved their guilt. More than this, however, these disclosures gave publicity to the enormous profits derived by the Krupp concern and showed where the fines from the tax-



German Battleship in Harbor.

In the press, in the debates in parliament, in the talk in the street, in the uniforms on the roadways, in the ships on the sea. And in order to give himself war-fever, which keeps him exhausted for other and better things, the European nation taxes himself to an almost incredible amount. He pays his money for an irritant upon trouble while social progress lags and men and women and children suffer for lack of opportunity to live.

The Naval Propaganda.
Upon the navy is today's largest expenditure. Navy leagues are formed, sometimes as in Germany with imperial patronage, in order to stimulate interest and create a public opinion which will support larger appropriations. The press is used, whenever possible, to give publicity to arguments for more ships and to stir national pride by statements, often untrue, as to what other nations are doing or intend to do. Social position, exemption from oppressive restrictions, comfortable incomes, are assured to officers and men. Propaganda of all kinds, from artistic posters on the kiosks to sermons by navy chaplains in the pulpits, is employed. The appeal to patriotism, the argument that war preparations must be made in time of peace, the queer theory that the more numerous and easily loaded and dangerous the guns a nation has on shore or afloat, the less danger will there be of war, the fiction that commerce is promoted by cannon and armed cruisers and that army and navy of enormous size are needed for police at home and abroad—these are among the reasons advanced for the colossal and constantly growing expenditure.

In St. Petersburg, a member of the news staff of the Novoye Vremya related a curious incident of the conception held by some Russian peasants of the war-fund. The president of the provincial assembly called together in council some of the more influential peasants near Krasnoe-Selo, the country residence of the czar, explained to them the national need for a strong fleet and asked them to subscribe to the fund. They listened attentively, debated the matter among themselves, and then, according to the story, suggested that instead of contributing money, they should each spend a few days in prison, their belief evidently being that the suggested subscription was in reality a fine. The Russian peasant was wiser than he seemed, for this expenditure is to a considerable degree a fine.

Staggering Cost of Navies.
The figures showing the extent to which the taxpayers of the nations of

Europe are being brought to bear, though as yet vainly, in favor of limitation of naval expenditure. Some—a larger number than the ordinary news-reports of the day indicate—a number, too, that is growing in extent and influence, would substitute a peace policy for arbitration by the sword and thus make unnecessary, except for police duty, the army and the navy. Among the "pacifists," as the advocates of world peace are described, it is interesting to Americans to note that the European peace class to which the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and Champ Clark, the speaker of the house of representatives, in Europe the financial interests of the continent have been more effective than the eloquent advocates of peace in preventing war. It is an open secret that two years ago these financial interests averted a general war on the continent. They are now becoming aroused to the evils resulting from "the mad rush of increasing armaments."

Disarmament Sentiment Growing.
Sentiment on the continent of Europe is changing toward a saner policy of disarmament and of arbitration as opposed to increasing military establishments and appeals to the sword, though this sentiment has not yet been able to express itself in political international agreements and legislation. The repeated strife in the Balkans is only an apparent exception in the general trend. The raw, undisciplined peoples of the mountains set their neighbors' houses on fire. That the conflagration spread no farther was due to the self-restraint of more civilized Europe and to a sentiment for peace, which was non-existent a few years ago. All this must be written with some reservation. The millennium of peace and international good will is not imminent, but, notwithstanding the portentous figures of expense which have been quoted, there are signs of the dawn. Supremely suggestive, perhaps, is the behavior of European nations in recent crises of international disagreement. Fifty years ago, twenty years, possibly ten years ago, these crises would have resulted in war. Today they have been settled by conference. The recent treaties have been written with the pen and not the sword. The smell of tobacco smoke, not powder, and not what a man says when nothing is happening to him reveals his real self so much as what he does when something is happening to him. And nations, which are but collections of men, are, in this, as otherwise, like unto them. They are many men, but with the same mind.

Church Influence for Peace.
The powerful aid of the spiritual group of the church in Europe is cast for disarmament and peace. The church exists under many names and with doctrines and deeds much at variance. Set aside the large section of a so-called Christian church which drills soldiers in Ulster, inspires blood-ritual persecutions in Russia, blesses statues to Moloch in Germany, and worships Mars and Mercury, militarism and commerce, everywhere. Unto these who call themselves Christians Jehovah is a man of war and the Christ came into this world to bring—not peace—but a sword. They, for consideration of temporal power and afternoon teas and fat livings, are helping him to this end all over this continent of Europe. Verily, they have their reward. Are they not chaplains-in-ordinary to Mars at a good stipend which enables them to dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day? One meets and hears them in all European lands.

It is another and different group in the church, in mosque and synagogue, in cathedral and chapel, in monastery and mission house, which, increasingly potent and numerous, pleads for peace and spiritual, as opposed to merely temporal, things. Almost entirely a paradox is it that the traders who look below the surface, who go in and out among the religious leaders of the European peoples, agree that the spiritual forces are reasserting themselves in a surprising way, and that, despite the blatant materialism of the European world of today, the world of tomorrow is to be made by and for the things of the spirit. In this fact lies large hope for the advocates of peace and human brotherhood. Even amid the throbbing of the war-drum he who listens may hear the still, small voice. The mightiest of the spiritual leaders in Europe is his holiness, the pope. To an American journalist, granted an audience at the Vatican, said the kindly old gentleman who is the head of the great Catholic church: "I hope that your great nation will spend its time in strengthening itself in all good things and refrain from war; wars are fatal to the progress of mankind."

of negotiations with other great powers. But supposing Great Britain and Germany took the lead, do you not think there would be a good prospect of success? At the end of the year you would have all these great countries that would agree to such a proposal just as great and just as sound as if they built all ships as at present designed. Scores of millions would be rescued for the progress of mankind."

Mr. Churchill said he was quite impervious to the objections that would be raised by the great armament firms of England and other countries. "They must be the servants," he said, "and not the masters. Some people will try to involve by suggestion the naval expenditure in a cloud of suspicion. Let them mock. I am convinced that a reduction of naval expenditure is necessary for the welfare of civilization. It is a question that does not only affect governments and diplomats but concerns parliaments and the people. We must not be discouraged by a want of success. The time will come when the present expenditure and competition in naval armaments will be a thing of the past and when the great naval powers will look back upon it with feelings of regret." The significance of these words in the making of a different world tomorrow comes from the fact that they are the carefully-considered utterance of the head of the navy of the greatest sea power in the world.

Finance Against Increased Armament.

Other forces are being brought to bear, though as yet vainly, in favor of limitation of naval expenditure. Some—a larger number than the ordinary news-reports of the day indicate—a number, too, that is growing in extent and influence, would substitute a peace policy for arbitration by the sword and thus make unnecessary, except for police duty, the army and the navy. Among the "pacifists," as the advocates of world peace are described, it is interesting to Americans to note that the European peace class to which the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and Champ Clark, the speaker of the house of representatives, in Europe the financial interests of the continent have been more effective than the eloquent advocates of peace in preventing war. It is an open secret that two years ago these financial interests averted a general war on the continent. They are now becoming aroused to the evils resulting from "the mad rush of increasing armaments."

Disarmament Sentiment Growing.

Sentiment on the continent of Europe is changing toward a saner policy of disarmament and of arbitration as opposed to increasing military establishments and appeals to the sword, though this sentiment has not yet been able to express itself in political international agreements and legislation. The repeated strife in the Balkans is only an apparent exception in the general trend. The raw, undisciplined peoples of the mountains set their neighbors' houses on fire. That the conflagration spread no farther was due to the self-restraint of more civilized Europe and to a sentiment for peace, which was non-existent a few years ago. All this must be written with some reservation. The millennium of peace and international good will is not imminent, but, notwithstanding the portentous figures of expense which have been quoted, there are signs of the dawn. Supremely suggestive, perhaps, is the behavior of European nations in recent crises of international disagreement. Fifty years ago, twenty years, possibly ten years ago, these crises would have resulted in war. Today they have been settled by conference. The recent treaties have been written with the pen and not the sword. The smell of tobacco smoke, not powder, and not what a man says when nothing is happening to him reveals his real self so much as what he does when something is happening to him. And nations, which are but collections of men, are, in this, as otherwise, like unto them. They are many men, but with the same mind.

Church Influence for Peace.

The powerful aid of the spiritual group of the church in Europe is cast for disarmament and peace. The church exists under many names and with doctrines and deeds much at variance. Set aside the large section of a so-called Christian church which drills soldiers in Ulster, inspires blood-ritual persecutions in Russia, blesses statues to Moloch in Germany, and worships Mars and Mercury, militarism and commerce, everywhere. Unto these who call themselves Christians Jehovah is a man of war and the Christ came into this world to bring—not peace—but a sword. They, for consideration of temporal power and afternoon teas and fat livings, are helping him to this end all over this continent of Europe. Verily, they have their reward. Are they not chaplains-in-ordinary to Mars at a good stipend which enables them to dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day? One meets and hears them in all European lands.

It is another and different group in the church, in mosque and synagogue, in cathedral and chapel, in monastery and mission house, which, increasingly potent and numerous, pleads for peace and spiritual, as opposed to merely temporal, things. Almost entirely a paradox is it that the traders who look below the surface, who go in and out among the religious leaders of the European peoples, agree that the spiritual forces are reasserting themselves in a surprising way, and that, despite the blatant materialism of the European world of today, the world of tomorrow is to be made by and for the things of the spirit. In this fact lies large hope for the advocates of peace and human brotherhood. Even amid the throbbing of the war-drum he who listens may hear the still, small voice. The mightiest of the spiritual leaders in Europe is his holiness, the pope. To an American journalist, granted an audience at the Vatican, said the kindly old gentleman who is the head of the great Catholic church: "I hope that your great nation will spend its time in strengthening itself in all good things and refrain from war; wars are fatal to the progress of mankind."

SOCIETY WOMAN WINS FAME AS SCULPTRESS



Mrs. William Astor Chanler, the well-known society woman and wife of William Astor Chanler, member of one of the old Knickerbocker families, is busily engaged these days in her studio in New York modeling figures in clay. Mrs. Chanler has won considerable fame in the art world, and her design for the women's Titanic memorial in Washington has been accepted.

YUAN SHIH-KAI WINS

President of China Knows Views of His People.

Oriental Executive Succeeds Because He Understands Public Opinion.—His Ability to Wait is a Strong Factor.

Peking, China.—One frequently hears the question asked: "What is the secret of President Yuan Shih-kai's power?" Admirers and critics alike ponder over his success and say: "How does he do it? How does he 'get away with it'?" Some say that his power depends mainly on the support he receives from the army. While it is, undoubtedly, true that Yuan's ability to control the army has been a great factor in the shaping of his career, a closer study of his methods will show that it is not the principal factor.

Another secret of Yuan's success is his ability to wait. For two years Vice-President Li Yuan Hung was the



President Yuan Shih-kai.

foremost figure in central China. He was the only man who could possibly become a rival of Yuan Shih-kai. He was the idol of young China and the hero of the revolution against the Manchus. Yuan was repeatedly urged by his advisers to invite Li Yuan Hung to take up his residence in Peking. Until recently, however, Li Yuan Hung's presence in Wuchang was indispensable to the peace of the Yangtze valley. Revolutionists were continually plotting and Li's departure would have been the signal for an uprising. It was also feared that there would be an uprising in spite of all that the vice-president could do and that he himself might be forced to join the movement. It was a very delicate situation.

Before Yuan could move Li to Peking it was necessary for the central government to get complete control over the Yangtze valley. In pursuance of this policy President Yuan dispatched northern troops to the Yangtze provinces last summer. The result was a rebellion headed by Sun

Yat Sen and Huang Hsing. In spite of tremendous pressure put on him by the revolutionists, Li Yuan Hung cast his lot with the president. The revolt ended in a fiasco and Sun Yat Sen, Huang Hsing and many other southern leaders were eliminated from the political life of China. Li Yuan Hung was rewarded with the title, "Pillar of the State."

Nevertheless, there were signs that Li Yuan Hung's presence caused the government considerable uneasiness. The president no doubt trusted Li Yuan Hung, but he seems to have had fears that the followers of the vicelords would force him to break with the government. The problem was to get Li away from his army and to be ready to cope with any uprising which the southern soldiers might start upon being deprived of their chief. Large numbers of northern troops were dispatched to Wuchang and the Yangtze valley. The war minister's own division, the Sixth, was sent to Hankow, which lies just across the river from Wuchang. When everything was in readiness the minister of war, Tuan Chi Jui, himself proceeded to Wuchang and relieved Li Yuan Hung of his duties as governor of Hupeh, which act deprived him of his command of the troops at Wuchang.

Li Yuan Hung was then ordered to come to Peking. He did so in the greatest secrecy and without making the customary farewell calls on the consuls in Hankow. He was received in Peking with great pomp and ceremony. A magnificent military escort conveyed him to Yuan's palace.

On arriving at the palace of the Three Lakes Li Yuan Hung was given quarters on the island where the late Emperor Kuang Hsu was imprisoned in 1898 by the grand empress dowager assisted by Yuan Shih-kai.

KILLED 400,000 PRAIRIE DOGS

Government Has Waged Relentless Warfare in Arizona Against Little Pest.

Washington.—Four hundred thousand prairie dogs in the Cochopeta and Dike national forests, in Colorado, and the Tusayan and Coconino forests, in Arizona, have been killed by the department of agriculture since its campaign of destruction was declared on the rodents.

In a statement issued here the department says that this work was done at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars which is a mere trifle when compared with the value of the forage upon which the dogs lived. It is estimated that the forage which the rodents devoured would have been sufficient for about fifteen thousand five hundred sheep or about one thousand five hundred head of cattle, valued at \$150,000.

Carbon bisulphide and strychnine, mixed with heavy oats, is the department's means of getting rid of the dogs. In the Cochopeta forest alone last year the survey used 35,000 pounds of oats, 1,000 pounds of carbon bisulphide and about one thousand eight hundred ounces of strychnine.

The hides of the prairie dogs are practically worthless in this country, according to the department. American and English furriers secure better skins from Siberia for five cents apiece, and glove makers say that the skins are too small to be worked up economically. As a result, the department says, no market for the skins has been found.

Haste May Save Her Life.
Belvidere, N. J.—Her haste in attempting to swallow two bichloride of mercury tablets at a time probably saved Viola Thomas' life. They lodged in her throat and her choking aroused her mother. The girl gave no reason for her act.

WIVES TALK; DUEL FOLLOWS

Well-Known Frenchmen Settle Women's Quarrel and One Is Wounded.

Paris.—A sword duel, fought between Jacques Richepin, son of Jean Richepin, the "immortal," and Pierre Frondale, author of a play now being performed in Paris, resulted in the wounding of M. Frondale. The quarrel arose out of an incident in the lobby of a theater. Mme. Frondale,

BARS RULING CLASS

Revolutions Not Fashionable in Little Costa Rica.

Statement That Proud Central American Country Is Owned by Big Fruit Company Branded as Unfair—Elections.

New York.—Almost on the very day that the American newspapers announced again that President Wilson intended to establish a protectorate over all Central America the little republic of Costa Rica was peacefully holding her presidential election. There were three candidates—votes were cast and counted in Costa Rica—of the three, M. Fernandez received some 25,000, Doctor Duran 17,500, and Senator Iglesias about 15,000 votes. The campaign had been going on for months, with a Spanish-American equivalent of the speeches and processions we have at home, and no more fiction than could be worked off in the sonorous and satisfying tongue of Cervantes. Yet none had a majority, Arthur Ruhl writes in Collier's, and as revolutions are not fashionable in Costa Rica and haven't been for many years, there is nothing to do but wait peacefully until congress decides the matter next May.

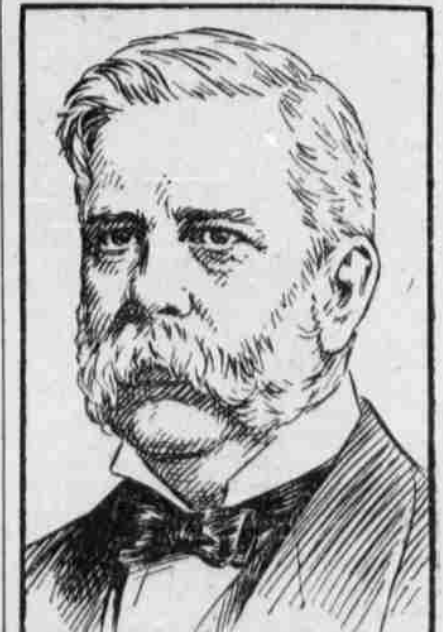
Meanwhile Doctor Duran and Senator Iglesias have agreed on a fusion of their forces for the purpose of electing deputies to the one-chamber legislature, and just what will happen to the popular choice, the more radical Fernandez, remains to be seen.

The Costa Rican constitution forbids a president to hold office for two consecutive terms, and this command is respected. In short, allowing for the necessary differences, Costa Rica is a republic in somewhat the sense that North Americans understand the word. When the first rumor of a Central American protectorate was cabled southward last summer the San Jose newspapers called a meeting for that evening at which all patriots should rally to the defense of the imperiled fatherland. President Jimenez's reply to the queries of an American newspaper as to whether Costa Rica would welcome such an arrangement was that Costa Rica could have the friendliest relation with the United States without surrendering any of her sovereignty.

The "Ticos," as the Costa Ricans are familiarly called, have no use for Zelayas or Estrada Cabrerass. Nor can one speak of a ruling class as that term is used in Mexico and Guatemala, because the land is mostly divided into small holdings and the best land is owned by comparatively poor people. Although these two republics adjoin each other, the United States is closer, for most practical purposes, than Nicaragua. There is almost no communication by way of the Atlantic coast or overland, and once the steamer has left the roadstead at Punta Arenas, on the Pacific side, it is likely to mean a fortnight before another letter can go from San Jose to the capital of Nicaragua. But it is only four days to New Orleans, and a big white "fruiter" bound thither, or to New York, or elsewhere, is almost always waiting. It is sometimes said that the United Fruit company "owns" Costa Rica. This is unfair, for notwithstanding the steady effect which such a powerful organization exerts, the banana business of the coast lowlands is a world by itself, and does not explain the thrift and beauty of the main highland valley, where every hillside is a checkerboard of fields.

INVENTOR'S WEALTH TO SON
George Westinghouse, Jr., to Receive Bulk of \$35,000,000 Left by His Father.

New York.—George Westinghouse, the inventor, who died here, left an individual estate estimated at \$35,000,000. His business associates said that under the terms of his will the bulk of this fortune will go to his son, George Westinghouse, Jr., although ample provision is made for Mrs. Westinghouse. Charles A. Terry, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company,



George Westinghouse.

and one of the trustees named by Mr. Westinghouse in his will to carry on his large business interests, said that Mr. Westinghouse had never been interested in accumulating a fortune. He said that Mr. Westinghouse had derived less profit from his inventions than had gone to his business associates and employees.

Destroy Mill to Save Cat.

Detroit, Mich.—To save the life of one starving cat which had become imprisoned between the walls of the building, the owners of the Palace theater here had part of the building torn down at a cost of \$500.